

Software Product Maturity in SIS Source Selection



Thomas Cole, *The Voyage of Life*, 1842, National Gallery of Art, Washington, DC

Richard Turner, OUSD(AT&L)/DS/SIS (George Washington University)
Acquisition of SIS Conference, January 28, 2004

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The Requirement

- **Section 804 of the '3 Defense Authorization Act requires that OSD**
 - “assist MILDEPs by ensuring criteria applicable to selection of sources provides added emphasis on**
 - ***Past performance of potential sources***
 - ***Maturity of software products offered by potential sources***”

Defining SW Product Maturity

- **No standard definitions/scales**
- **Not Software Technology Readiness Levels (TRL)**
 - **Maturity addresses a specific product**
 - **TRL addresses underlying technology**
- **Highly dependent on environment and application context**
- **Many dimensions of maturity**

The Approach

- **Gathered a group of experts to:**
- **Review existing approaches**
- **Develop characteristics and information sources**
- **Develop guidance for source selection**
- **Develop RFQ/RFP language**

Focus on Source Selection

- **General maturity problem is extremely difficult**
 - **Limited time and resources**
 - **Need for significant effort to work on development-based maturity**
 - **Some promising work (MDA, AF) but untried**
- **Source selection was the Congressional emphasis**
- **Source selection bounds the problem to measuring existing, working software (e.g. COTS, GOTS, legacy)**

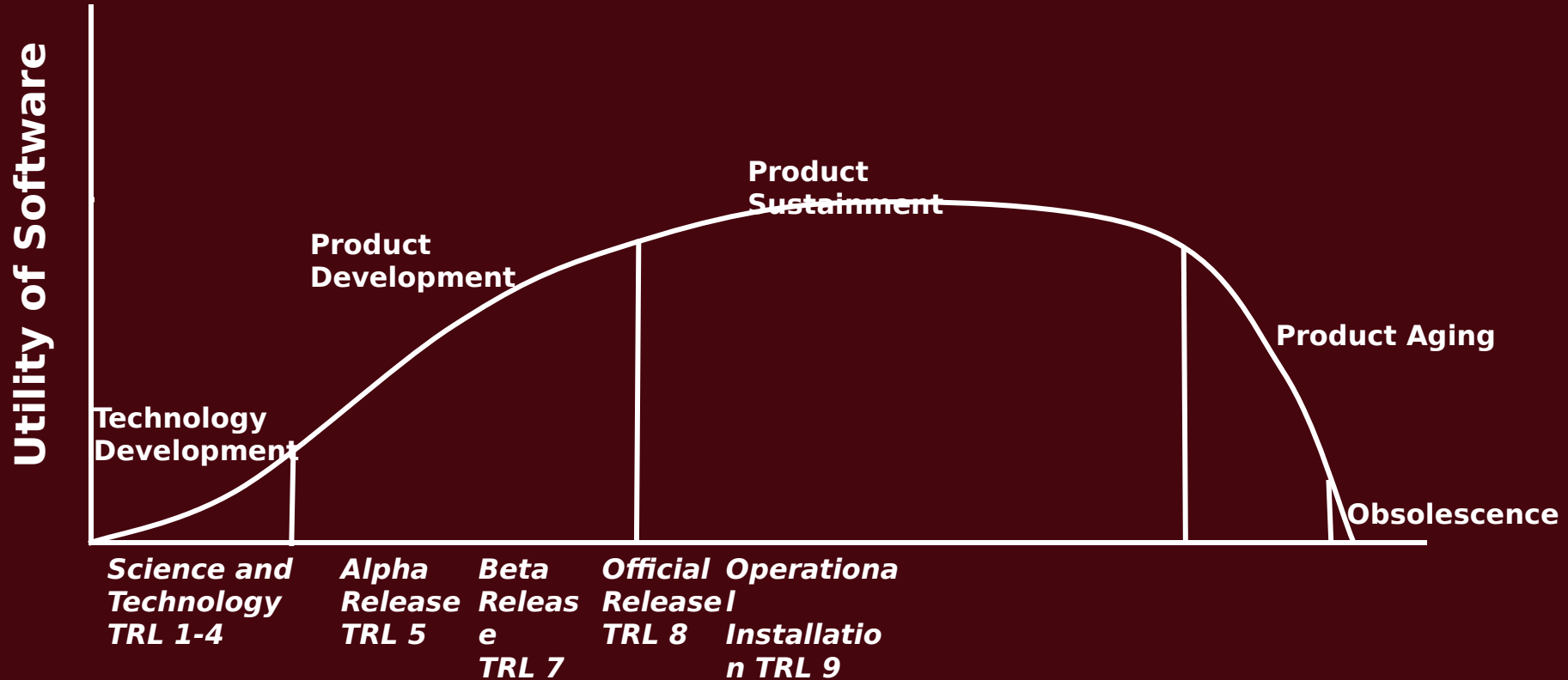
Software in Source Selection

- **Many different kinds of source selections**
 - **Greenfield vs. Upgrade**
 - **Traditional business-process IT system implementation vs. Command and Control or embedded software**
- **Different kinds of software in programs**
 - **Only software that exists has determinable maturity**
 - **Aggregations of existent and non-existent software are common**
- **Software doesn't exist (Not measurable)**
 - **Developmental software**
- **Software exists (Measurable)**
 - **COTS**
 - **GOTS**
 - **Prototype**
 - **NDI/Legacy**
 - **Experimental**

Observations

- **Software product maturity is value-neutral**
 - **Mature software not better than immature software in some instances; must be interpreted in light of risk**
 - *Web-pages*
 - *Proofs of concept*
- **Software can become senile**
 - **Collective impact of changes overwhelm the architecture**
 - **Environment changes**
 - **Utility degrades**
- **Level of understanding of context directly impacts risk and interpretation of maturity**
 - **Poorly understood application environment or target makes risk assessment difficult**

Notional SW Maturity Lifecycle



Candidate Characteristics

- **Represent areas/dimensions affecting product maturity**
- **Must be considered both separately and as a group**
- **Weight of each characteristic may differ in any particular situation**
- **Must be evaluated against intended purpose**

Candidate Characteristics

- 1. Understanding of the potential for latent defects within the product**
- 2. Understanding of the domain of product applicability**
- 3. Predictability of product behavior (within well-defined parameters)**
- 4. Product stability**
- 5. Product supportability**
- 6. Product pedigree**

Potential for Latent Defects

- **Addresses the risk of undetected bugs**
- **Possible measures or information sources**
 - **Test regimen**
 - **Test coverage**
 - **History and trends of types/frequency of faults**
 - **Certifications and test packages**

Domain of Product Applicability

- **Addresses risk of suitability of the product to the intended task**
- **Possible measures or information sources**
 - **Compatibility measures**
 - **Robustness (adaptability, scalability, portability, security, safety, integrity, etc.)**
 - **Availability and quality of design and maintenance documents**
 - **Certifications and test packages**
 - **Specific operational environment(s)**
 - **Limitations on product use**

Predictability of Product Behavior

- **Addresses the risks associated with suitability of operational and functional quality**
- **Possible measures or information sources**
 - **Test regimen**
 - **Test coverage**
 - **History and trends of types/frequency of faults**
 - **MTBF**
 - **Availability**
 - **Recovery from faults**
 - **Compatibility measures**
 - **Accuracy**
 - **Completeness of features/functions definition**

Product Stability

- **Addresses the risks associated with historic volatility that could re-emerge**
- **Possible measures or information sources**
 - **Release history and frequency**
 - **History and trends of types/frequency of faults**
 - **Obsolescence potential**
 - **Software aging characteristics**

Product Supportability

- **Addresses the risks associated with continuing suitability of the product**
- **Possible measures or information sources**
 - **Availability of training**
 - **Availability of vendor/developer/consultant support**
 - **Recovery from faults**
 - **Mean time between failure**
 - **Availability and quality of design/maintenance documents**
 - **Dependency on events out of product control**
 - **Life expectancy**
 - *First shipment date*
 - *End-of-life plans*
 - *Market share*
 - *Market trend*
 - *Rights granted on discontinuation of product*

Product Pedigree

- **Addresses the risks associated with the developers/sources for the product**
- **Possible measures or information sources**
 - **Installed base**
 - **Market share**
 - **Market trend**
 - **Maturity of underlying software technology(ies)**
 - **Customer references**
 - **Confidence in adherence to standards**
 - **History of upward compatibility**

Additional Factors

- **Control over configuration/evolution**
 - Does the acquisition need to determine when or how the product will change and the type of features that may be added or dropped?
- **Predictability of evolution and obsolescence**
 - Does the acquisition have a clear understanding of the direction and speed of product evolution and the time remaining in the product's likely supported life?
- **Schedule**
 - Does the acquisition understand when the product will be available or updated (such as availability of NDI or required product functionality)?
- **Costs**
 - Does the acquisition understand the full costs associated with the product, such as licensing, refresh, maintenance

Additional Factors - 2

- **Architecture**
 - Will the product require significant changes to an existing software architecture?
- **Operational Context**
 - Will the product fit the current or envisioned modes of operation, operational environment (e.g. platform) and process context?
- **Fitness for use**
 - Do the product characteristics meet the needs of the envisioned use (such as security, availability, and scalability)?
- **Modification of product**
 - Will there need to be modifications to the product that will prevent normal developer/vendor refresh?

Additional Factors - 3

- **Release synchronization**
 - **Will the vendor release schedule impact operations?**
- **Pedigree of product developer**
 - **Does the acquisition have confidence in the developer/vendor (including disclosure of subcontractors)?**

Context Impacts Risk

LOW **Risk/Degree of Needed Assurance** **HIGH**

NDI/COTS Single Solution



NDI/COTS Aggregate



Summary

- **Maturity can only be measured on existing software**
 - **For source selection this means COTS, GOTS, NDI, prototype, experimental**
- **Initial set of software product maturity characteristics defined**
- **Maturity evaluation complex - dependent on context and related factors**
- **Next steps**
 - **Complete draft language for OSD Guidebook**
 - **Refine characteristics and measures**
 - **Continue to evaluate development maturity concepts**

Questions?

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